





## INTIMATIONS.

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banking; Japan, India, Ceylon, Spain,  
Italy are all competitors in silk rearing  
and tea growing, and their competition, as  
foreign paper affirms, is on the increase.  
Although no appreciable diminution of the  
Chinese export appears in consequence, yet  
the reasons for which are eight in number.  
Four are to be found in China herself, four  
abroad. In the first place there are too many  
native dealers who pursue their separate  
selfish aims, and so give an advantage to  
the foreign purchaser. The second source of  
loss is the heavy *likin*, the continual increase  
of *liars*, and the uncertainty of the levy.  
No regard is paid to the condition of the  
market, and the result is to drive trade into  
foreign hands, just as the hawk in Mendocino  
drove the sparrow into a thicket. Then the  
rate of interest on advances is too high. The  
native dealers are not large capitalists, and  
have to borrow from the banks at 30 per cent  
or more. The tighter the money market, the  
more, the tighter the money market, the more  
the interest, and a dealer who trades on these  
terms on borrowed capital soon finds him-  
self bankrupt. The fourth cause is the pre-  
sented rapidity of communication by means of  
the telegraph. Prices are settled in London  
and are followed at once by foreign mer-  
chants in China. As long as news could only  
reach by letter all was comparatively well,  
merchants would buy freely and boldly;  
now-a-days the telegraph informs us of  
foreign merchants' sales, and the growers,  
if the price rises the holder on for a  
further increase, if it falls the former find  
flaws. The loss is the middleman, the  
native broker, who if he fails has no other  
business open to him.

The remaining four causes spring from the  
action of foreigners. The first is sufficiently  
remarkable to bear translation at length, as  
it relates to the alleged dictation of the  
foreign merchants—"Only a score or so of  
foreign houses are engaged in the tea and  
silk trades, and these are able to combine  
and form a ring to enforce their dictation."  
As the time for opening the market ap-  
proaches, the British merchants are invited by  
one of their number to a conference, where  
they agree not to allow freedom of prices or  
raising of rates against one another. They  
communicate with the Russian merchants,  
who join in the arrangement, and the con-  
sequence is that each year's trade follows  
the track of its predecessor. Add to all this  
the fact that the Chinese merchants are not  
of uniform dress and that their capital is  
inadequate, and how can you expect them  
to turn the scale against the foreigner?

The whole of the above, strange perversion  
of the truth as it may seem to many a for-  
eigner smugling under guile dictation, is  
embellished by being put into the Chinese  
equivalent for italics, so that there can be  
no doubt that the writer not only believed  
what he was saying, but thought it a point  
of foremost importance. The second cause  
given under this head, is the fall in prices of  
the foreign article. Increased production  
abroad results in decreased prices not only  
there but in China. "If foreign tea sells  
for 10 taels Chinese tea cannot hope to fetch  
more than 20." A third cause is the pre-  
valence of foreign substitutes for tea and  
silk, due to the increased application of me-  
chanics and chemistry to various competi-  
tive substances. For example, the foreigner  
weaves flax and wool into garments, and  
grows coffee and cocoa for drink. Nine  
persons in Europe wear cloth to which we  
weave silk, and seventy per cent. drink coffee,  
only thirty per cent. tea. The last reason  
for the present distress is found in the high  
rate of foreign import duty. "Foreign  
governments levy a heavy duty on imports  
in order to protect home manufacturers, and  
Chinese tea and silk, not being necessities  
of life for the poor, are met with an import  
duty similar to that on tobacco or wines, that  
is to say, some 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. The  
foreign tariff being so high, no relief to the  
heavy cost of these staples would be felt even  
were China to remit her duties altogether."

This, it will be seen, is very much the con-  
clusion arrived at in Sir Rossie Hays's  
celebrated report to the Tsung-tai Yung, a  
conclusion which, whether right or wrong,  
is highly to the taste of the Chinese  
Government, and which is expressly com-  
mended here by Hays's text.

Our essay next proceeds to discuss three  
proposals for the amelioration of matters.  
The first is, that Chinese dealers should ex-  
port tea and silk themselves. His objection  
is, that foreign tariffs are heavy and that  
foreign Governments are not disposed to se-  
cure to China the treatment of a favoured  
nation, in support of which various state-  
ments are alleged the case of the steamer  
*Hochung*, some years back. To employ for-  
eigners to transport for them would be al-  
most every case (he gives no reason) result  
in loss, probably in total loss, on the top of  
which would come the charge for freight.

Another proposal is to control the sale of  
tea and silk by a system analogous to the  
salt gabelle, obliging the dealer, who must  
have a capital of not less than Tls. 10,000,  
to apply for a limited number of permits.  
But, urges the essayist, foreign traders may  
visit the interior themselves and effect their  
purchases without the intervention of a  
dealer; and, further, the adoption of the  
permit system would too much resemble  
compulsion and suggest the extinct *Co-hong*  
of Canton, and foreigners would never con-  
sent to forego the privilege given them by  
treaty of objecting to a monopoly. Lastly,  
the idea of bonded warehouses, as suggested  
by Inspector-General Hays, though pro-  
tecting the native dealer against foreign  
pressure to sell, yet would not fully meet  
the present case, since the extent of produc-  
tion abroad would cause a fall in prices and  
the consequent impossibility of selling the  
goods in bond except at a loss which would  
involve the dealer in bankruptcy.

His own remedies are for either trade four  
in number. We will pass over for the present  
those by which he hopes to rehabilitate the  
silk industry and briefly enumerate those  
which are to place the tea trade on its old  
footing. His first suggestion is the en-  
gagement of chasans (apparently foreign  
chasans) by the native dealer, who should  
be empowered to reject with care all of un-  
iform colour. They would at the same time  
advise their employers as to prices and grades,  
and form a chamber of commerce. As the

plan for the proceeding would be the better  
selection of teas, foreign merchants could  
raise no objection. Meanwhile the tea  
dealers would find themselves not to stand  
a march on one another. The second sug-  
gestion is to restrict the output of tea. If  
at any one given port the sale for one year  
had been say 50,000 piculs, for the next year  
the dealers should, only place 60,000 piculs  
on the market, first arrivals having first right  
to sell. The third is the abolition of small  
masters. "Foreigners are very tricky, and  
if they see that prices abroad are rising make  
no trouble about taking up their bargains,  
but if prices fall, raise any sort of trivial  
excuse, based almost always on the master.  
In future only masters in bulk should be  
allowed. At a given time native and foreign  
chasans and dealers should meet and ten  
cheats should be taken at random and ex-  
amined. Masters thus secured would be  
placed in sealed glass bottles, and no further  
opening of chests permitted." The last  
(but certainly not least practical) sug-  
gestion is to put a stop to all adulteration.  
"Chinese teas are, thanks to her climate,  
a full favour of a strength, and at the same  
time of wholesome evenness, which their  
Indian and Japanese rivals cannot attain to;  
no shandous assertions can altogether de-  
stroy the Chinese trade. But of late years  
adulterations have been introduced and  
sold under the names of Ping shui Tsai  
or of twice fired teas; even chasans have  
been employed, as colouring matter, and  
less left unfired to increase their weight."  
To remedy this evil, professors of chemistry  
should be engaged as chasans and any  
dealer detected in selling adulterated teas  
should, besides a heavy immediate punish-  
ment, be excluded for ever from the trade.  
The actual adulterator should be visited  
with the same punishment as a counterfeiter  
of coin. In this way would Chinese teas  
maintain their old position as "the crown  
of the globe."

We hear that a strike among the silk rears  
at Canton is causing a partial stoppage of the silk  
trade there.

There will be Church of England service at  
the Peak Church to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30  
p.m. Choir practice will take place at 4 p.m.

Yesterday the men-of-war in harbour were  
decorated and a royal salute was fired at noon  
in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty's  
coronation.

The Agent informs us that the O. and O.  
steamer *Arctic*, with mails, left for San  
Francisco on the 11th inst., has arrived at  
Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-day.

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10.30  
o'clock, the steam launch carrying the *Bahadur*  
will call along with any vessel hoisting col-  
our pennant C. to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. ser-  
vice at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning  
about 12.30.

After the *Ranjan* Gazette, the *Shanghai*  
*Mercury* enjoys a bad repute for the dis-  
cussion of the writer. It is a pity that the  
pleasure of a perusal of our Shanghai evening  
contemporary is considerably marred by the  
filthy condition in which it leaves the hands.

The *Times* says that it will be remembered  
that the Russians desired to be allowed to settle  
on the Korean island *Liu Tzu*, and form a  
coal-plant and man-of-war station there, but the  
King of Korea refused permission. A letter  
from Fusan says that a Russian man-of-war has  
proceeded thither, and that the Russian Admiral  
has given orders that no person is to land on the  
island.

About ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out  
on the ground floor of No. 212, 213, and 214, West,  
a three-storyed house. There was a slight breeze  
blowing at the time, the flames spread rapidly to  
the other floors, and by the time water was got, the  
whole house was in flames. The fire was put out  
by the fire engine, and the house was found to be  
separating it from First Street. The flames  
leapt across this lane and took in a mat-  
shop in First Street. "Three engines  
were soon at work, and the house was  
made safe, but the hydrants, and there  
was no lack of water. It was found im-  
possible, however, to save either the house in  
which the fire occurred or the one in First Street,  
both of which were completely destroyed. The  
house in First Street was a three-storyed  
damaged by water. No. 212 Queen's-road was  
insured.

In the British Consular Court at Hankow on  
the 17th inst. judgment was given in a case in  
which Messrs. Gordon Bros. claimed damages  
against the China Shippers Mutual S. Co. for  
Tls. 10,000 for loss incurred through the de-  
struction of the steamer *Albatross*. A letter  
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that there was no evidence produced of such an  
agreement having existed. Next he came to  
the objection on the ground that certain items  
had been improperly charged to defendant. The  
first item so objected to was \$24 for the drawing  
of a covenant connected with the sale of the  
property, and another item of \$100 for the same  
had been paid by the vendors. Mr. Arnold, the  
Secretary of the Steamship Company, from whom  
the defendant bought the steamer, had been placed  
in a witness box and had stated that  
signing a bill of sale was one of the conditions  
of the sale, and there appeared to be no  
doubt that defendant should pay this item.  
With reference to the bills of sale the Hon-  
gkong and Canton Courts the only argu-  
ment brought forward against this item was  
that defendant had paid plaintiff a great deal  
of money in connection with this matter and he  
did not think he should pay more. It did not seem  
to him that the defendant had been benefited by  
the plaintiff's bill of sale, and he thought that  
if the plaintiff had done the work and  
been entitled to the money they should not  
have it. With regard to the Bill and Covenant  
the defendant's evidence had been broken down  
and defendant gave instructions for the draw-  
ing of a memorandum of Articles of Association  
and this was provided by the plaintiffs. To re-  
turn to the only good objection defendant  
brought forward, he stated that the section of  
the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, this  
Section stated "All suits for sums not  
exceeding one thousand dollars shall be com-  
menced within three years next after the cause  
of action shall accrue, unless there has been  
some contract, acknowledgment, or promise to  
pay in respect thereof by the party to be  
charged within three years before the com-  
mencement of such suit. The plaintiff  
alleged there was such promise to pay the  
defendant and there was any such promise  
from the evidence before him (the  
Honourable Judge) he was inclined to think that  
there was such promise, but he did not think  
that a verbal promise was sufficient, and he was  
not disposed to interfere with that decision.  
He therefore held that there had been a verbal  
promise to pay, which was not sufficient to  
take the case out of the section. He also  
held that there had been no agreement  
which was alleged and that the items were not im-  
properly charged to defendant and he therefore  
judged in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Pitman asked that as it was his intention  
to appear on a point of law, execution might be  
stayed. His defence was that the case came  
under the Statute of Limitations and it was  
his duty to see that the case was not  
brought before the court at the proper time. He  
had addressed the parties in the case, and he  
was not aware of any objection to his conduct,  
whereas now they were distributed all over  
the world.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Deacon said  
that he did not ask for immediate execution. He  
was willing to agree that execution should be  
stayed for ten days or a fortnight.

His lordship said he would stay execution for  
a fortnight.

Mr. Pitman objected to the judgment carrying  
costs as plaintiffs had appeared in person, but  
his lordship did not sustain his objection.

PITMAN V. WOTTON AND DEACON.  
In reference to this suit, which was down for  
hearing, Mr. Deacon said to have an application  
to make.

Mr. Deacon, who appeared for the plaintiff,  
said the writ had been issued by the plaintiff,  
but he wished to amend the writ and asked for  
leave to do so. He would send a copy of the  
amended writ on the day, and as costs were  
paid from the defendant's account, he would  
ask the court to order the amendment of the  
writ on payment of costs.

Mr. Deacon objected to paying costs. Writs  
were amended in that court frequently and no  
costs were asked for.

His lordship gave leave to amend the writ  
and the case would stand over till Friday  
next.

27th June.

LO CHEUK AND OTHERS V. WONG MING  
TAK AND OTHERS.  
His lordship gave judgment in this case.  
Mr. Hastings of the office of Messrs. Wotton  
and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and  
Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. A. B.  
Rohlf, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs claim a charge on Bank and  
savings bank accounts for \$1,000 which was  
allotted to have been given by the defendants  
accountant by the authority of the partners.  
The defendants deny the claim, and the  
judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

27th June.

FORBES.  
TAMU, 18th June.  
For the last week we have had some very hot  
weather and for several days the thermometer  
has been in the 90s in the shade. At present  
the weather is cooler, but the rainy season has  
not yet set in. A sudden change in the weather  
is generally a bad omen of sickness prevailing; last  
year at this time there was cholera at Bassein  
and at Tanjong Pagar, and at Tanjong Pagar  
the epidemic was very fatal. It is up to the present  
the general health of the foreigners and natives is  
good. For some reason or another, best known  
by those who have the control in these homes,  
the Hongkongers who live in the colony are  
not coming to Tanjong Pagar. H.B.M. Consul,  
but Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, at present in Tanjong  
Pagar, will relieve Mr. Bourne, our Acting Consul,  
and he is expected here early next month.

The *Albatross*, a three-masted vessel, owned  
by Messrs. Gordon Bros., and captained by  
Messrs. Gordon Bros., arrived at Tanjong Pagar  
yesterday, and is a steam-launch. A letter  
from Fusan says that a Russian man-of-war has  
proceeded thither, and that the Russian Admiral  
has given orders that no person is to land on the  
island.

On the 17th inst. judgment was given in a case in  
which Messrs. Gordon Bros. claimed damages  
against the China Shippers Mutual S. Co. for  
Tls. 10,000 for loss incurred through the de-  
struction of the steamer *Albatross*. A letter  
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island.







MAKING PAGE 10

The E. M. steamer *Gil of Peking*, with the Americans mail of the 31st June, left Yokohama on the 28<sup>th</sup> inst., and is due here on or about the 4<sup>th</sup> July.

The O. S. S. steamer *Arabic*, with the American mail of the 11th June, leaves Yokohama on the 25th June, and may be expected here on or about the 2th July.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**

The Union Line Steamer *Gilley* of 1,400 tons, left Singapore on the 25th June, and is due here on the 1st July.

The D. D. M. steamer *Epigean* left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 25th June, and is due here on or about the 1st July.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Glaucus* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 26th June and is due here on the 2nd July.

24. The authorised list of Mails is as in connection with this paper is to be published twice each day in our *Journal*, which is collected in a much later hour than the given below.

MAILS WILL CROSS.

For Melbourne and Sydney.—*Per Chinglu*, to-day, at 3.30 P.M.

For Canton and Hongkong.—*Per Sien*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Siam and Yien-tsin.—*Per Fookin*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—*Per Peking*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—*Per Sien*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Amoy, Kobo, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—*Per Hailig*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

For Saigon, Amoy, and Pechow.—*Per Hailig*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—*Per Kachay*, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For India.—*Per Pempus*, on Monday, the 1st July, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobo, and Yokohama.—*Per Amoy*, on Monday, the 30th July, at 5.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—*Per Su*, on Tuesday, the 2nd July, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—*Per Polyphonia*, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11.30 P.M.

For Hongkong.—*Per Barmida*, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11.30 P.M.

Thursday, the 4th July, at 10.30 a.m.

**MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.**  
The British Contract Packet *Cornwall* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, *via* *Bombay*, to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c. &c. on responsibility for

Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.**  
The United States Mail Packet *Begonia* will be dispatched on **THURSDAY**, the 5th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. which will be closed as follows:—  
5.40 P.M. Registered Letters.  
5.40 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with a Late Fee of 16 cents extra Postage and Insurance.  
The Post Office disclaims all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

**HOURS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH POST OFFICE AND FRANCE MAILS.**  
The *Paris* Mails leave at Noon.  
The closing hours will be observed in closing the French Mails for Europe, &c. by the English and French Mails.

Money Order. Also will be closed at 5 P.M. the day before.

8:00 A.M.—Posting of Prizes Current and Closed.

(Prizes Current and Closes may be however be posted up to 10 o'clock if they are sold in bundles. Also may be made up to 10 o'clock in all one way.)

10:00 A.M.—Regulatory cases.

10:31 A.M.—Posting of newspapers, books, and patterns cases.

11:00 A.M.—Mail closes.

Letter Letters may be posted (from 11:00 A.M.) with 10 cents late fee up to 11:30 A.M. after which hour they may be sent on train. This is the same late fee.

MAN LOONG, of Canton, has always on hand for Sale BEST PRESERVED MEAT, SOY, and FIVE molasses.

The undersigned is also entrusted with the Sale of PRESERVES, &c., of CHY LO-SAN, Canton.

MAN LOONG,  
Canton.

FOR SALE,  
FREE MOLASSES.

CHAMPAGNE, Qts: \$20 & Pts. \$21.  
DUROS FRERES & DE GERNOY & Co's  
BORDEAUX CLARETS.

WHITE WINES.  
CHAU, BROUILLÉ, at \$25 per Case of 1 doz.  
CHAU, BROUILLÉ, at \$25 per Case of 1 doz.  
BAXTER'S "BAR-BY-BEER."  
(Celebrated 7 years' Old WHISKY,  
at \$25 per Case of 1 doz.)  
GUTHRIE, LONDON & CO.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1879.

HONGKONG AND CHINA G.S.  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of 1880.  
Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to  
the 20th inst. both days inclusive.  
F. W. CROSS,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1879.

GUTHRIE, PALMER &  
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1815.  
are represented in China by  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHUSON & CO.

SIMMONS & Co.,  
LARE, CRAWFORD & Co. by  
B. B. REYNOLD & Co. in Japan.

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by  
these well-known Slippers.

SPIRITS.

COGNAC—Their popular "Star" quality and  
best—No. 1—Superior.  
COGNAC—Their well-known "2 Star" quality

SCOTCH WHISKY,  
See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY,  
The Best—Only one quality consigned.

PORT—"INVALIDS."

Invalids in particular are recommended to select  
this Wine. See special Advertisement.

SHERRY,

For Commissionaires the following Wines have  
their own distinctive merits—

The "INVAILIDS," pale, delicate, fine flavor.  
 "AMOROSO," a Stouter Wine, very popular.  
 "MANZANILLA," a clean dry apple-like/Wine.  
 "SARAO," "WINE'S SEAL," a special favorite in  
 China, very delicate and soft.

**CLARET.**

Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please  
 vitiated palates.

MOUTON ..... in quarts and pints.  
 LAROSE ..... in quarts and pints.  
 ST. ESTEPPH ..... in quarts and pints.  
 MARCAUX-MEDOC in quarts and pints.

**LIQUEUR.**

BEN'S DISTILLERY from the Monastery.  
 C. F. & Co. are the Sole Consignors of this  
 world wide known Liqueur.

For 1/2 pints apply to either of the above Firms  
 marked "S" 1971

Printed and Published by WILKINSON WILSON,  
 WILKINSON & CO.,



HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1869

The general idea of the proposed addition

THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY  
REFUSE.

ELEEMOSYNARY MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL DECADENCE  
OF FOCHOUAN

MEXICO AND CHINA.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Carried.

THE BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION

DEPARTMENT.  
The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table  
the report of the Superintendent of the Bot-

and passed.

CHINESE EMIGRATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE  
The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL is

THE CHINESE rendition ORDINANCE  
The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL MO

**CIL.** The Chinese don't consider that sufficient especially those Chinese gentlemen and

and rather serious character, they will learn alone. If any amendment could be made, changes which I have used, so that Chinese

**EXCELLENCY**, formally seconded.

able to bear investigation. It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that a Chinese merchant coming

least believe that there is the slightest doubt of what he mentions. If this law rendered

Hon. P. BYRNE—My informant is most intelligent Chinese in the Colorado Territory.

His Excellency—If you are going against threats I do not know of a institution which will do that. W.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I have had no time. It was only yesterday afternoon that

CE. no one will be more willing to entertain myself.

A division was then taken with the result:—

ADJOURNMENT.  
HIS EXCELLENCY—Of course now  
have no regular session, the Secretary

PRESENTATION OF BELIEF PRIZES.

at the of life to two police constables. The presentation took place first. A body of Police would the Captain, Superintendent, Major

he was if anything more pleased to have for a singular recognition on a Chinaman the lines of two Chinese women.

ing the lives of two Chinese women. A common belief that such acts among Chinese were very rare, and if there was any

To do  
Finance

HIS EXCELLENCY, in presenting Mead with the medal and \$25, said—I do not know of any other in the world where an out-

two girls from a junk which had capsized. The girls were in the back part of the vessel and the only entrance to it was under water.

Mr. FRANCIS thanked His Excellency half of the trustees for presenting these. He believed that the presentation of the

My objection to the matter is, I think it tends, as I have so often

and that at the time they leave school only commencing their education thoroughly impressed upon the

F. Hyndman, Victoria College, at \$10.

—Let me say to everyone of you who have received prizes, do not let what

partment was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 25th June:—

ESTABLISHMENT.  
As usual the changes amongst the  
have been numerous, and they will

that we  
of State

who know some English and who w  
to acquire the names of plants cul  
very much needed in the Gardens.

108 and circumstances have been more  
supplying favourable conditions and

The general condition of the Garden so good as could have been desired

We have had a good deal to contend with thieves stealing saleable articles such

children congregate are in a chronic disorder caused by the children, which beyond the capacity of the police and

and the precautions there is always, besides damages and disturbance, a great risk ought not to be accounted in any card

a collection of ferns has now had the temporary arrangements replaced with permanent ones. New brickwork plant tables have been

the floor cemented and drained and the  
been completed and covered with spli-  
n screens supported on iron pillars in  
from old 3-inch water pipes. The c  
also had improvements made to the  
Potting Shed—Adjoining the f  
the effect on the  
the making  
for pres  
the Hall  
was at  
assembled,  
Belong  
to give  
of a new galvanized wire fence on iron  
which have taken the place of the



[illegible]